

# WEEKLY CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

VIRTUE AND INTELLIGENCE THE MEANS—GOOD GOVERNMENT THE END.

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No. 4 Franklin St.,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Our Country Merchants would do well to call  
and examine our stock, as we can sell them at  
good bargains as they can buy in the West.  
April 17, '57-ly

## 502 ACRES.

### Christian County Farm For Sale.

I will on Saturday the 5th day of September  
next, on the premises, offer for sale at public auc-  
tion, my Farm in Christian County, Ky., (one  
mile west from Garrettsburg, on the north  
west from Noah Spring, 3 miles east of Lafayette,  
15 miles south of Hopkinsville, and 15 miles from  
Clarksville, Tenn.) heretofore known as the  
"HOLLYN PLACE."  
Containing 502½ acres of each uniform fer-  
tility as to produce 15 hundred pounds of toba-  
cco, from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat, and from ten  
to twelve barrels of corn to the acre. Soil un-  
derlaid enough to drain itself, its depth of soil ren-  
ders its fertilizing qualities perfectly inexhaust-  
ible. Two hundred and fifty acres of this land  
is cleared and under a fine fence, the rest is well  
timbered.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**  
The dwelling house is an ordinary one, with four  
rooms and a middle passage. In the yard, (which  
is full of fine native forest trees,) is an excellent  
and never failing well, out houses, a good, in-  
tegrally the tobacco barns, 7 in number, one a  
fine shed barn, capable of holding 20 hogsheads of  
tobacco.

**LOCATION.**  
The location is healthy, in one of the finest  
neighborhoods in the State, distinguished for the  
old fashioned sociability and high moral tone of  
the inhabitants, within eight miles of one fine  
manufacturing town, and five miles of another.  
Any one wishing to purchase a permanent home  
cannot do better than to look at this farm.  
TERMS made known on day sale.  
July 3, '57-ly. JOHN K. SMITH.

## CHANCERY SALE.

W. H. Duke, vs. Joseph Peacher, et al.  
Hornberger & House, vs. Joseph Peacher,  
Hulda Peacher, Elizabeth Peacher, Henrietta  
Peacher, Clarissa Peacher, Australia Peacher,  
Thomas Riggins vs. same, "Price & Barker for  
fine of J. O. Shackelford, vs. same. Quinry,  
Poindester & Quarles, vs. same. Smith & Scott,  
vs. same. It appearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court, that the defendants Hulda Peacher,  
Elizabeth Peacher, Henrietta Peacher, Clara-  
ssa Peacher, and Australia Peacher, are the  
widow and infant children, and heirs at law of  
John W. Peacher, dec'd, and that they are non-  
residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the  
process of law cannot be served upon them. It is  
therefore ordered that publication be made in the  
Chronicle, a newspaper published in the town of  
Clarksville, for four successive weeks, requiring  
said non-residents to appear at the next term of  
the Chancery Court at Clarksville, Tenn. on the  
3d Monday in October next, and show cause if any  
they have why the said suits should not be revived  
and prosecuted against them as the heirs and re-  
presentatives of the said John W. Peacher dec'd.  
T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M.  
July 17, '57-4w.

## IN CHANCERY AT CLARKSVILLE.

Consolidated cases.  
Hornberger & House, vs. Joseph Peacher,  
Hulda Peacher, Elizabeth Peacher, Henrietta  
Peacher, Clarissa Peacher, Australia Peacher,  
Thomas Riggins vs. same, "Price & Barker for  
fine of J. O. Shackelford, vs. same. Quinry,  
Poindester & Quarles, vs. same. Smith & Scott,  
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they have why the said suits should not be revived  
and prosecuted against them as the heirs and re-  
presentatives of the said John W. Peacher dec'd.  
T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M.  
July 17, '57-4w.

## NOTICE!

On the 1st Monday in September, 1857, I will  
sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court  
house door in Clarksville, the entire interest in  
a house and lot in said city of Clarksville, known  
as the lot of Samuel Roberts, dec'd, adjoining  
lots formerly owned by W. F. Gray, dec'd, on the  
south, and G. A. Davis, dec'd, on the north, and  
fronting on the public square—the interest of L. F.  
Roberts in the above described lot. Sold to  
satisfy a balance due to the said W. F. Peacher dec'd.  
T. RAIMEY, Sheriff.  
Aug. 7, '57—p1c fee \$1 50

## Tavern House & Town Lots for sale.

In obedience to an order made by the Chancery  
court at Dover, Tenn., at its April term, 1857, in  
the cause of Grod H. Hatch vs. Oliver P.  
Thompson and others, I will, on Monday, the  
7th day of September next, at the court-house  
door in the town of Dover, offer for sale to the  
highest bidder, the valuable tavern house, known  
as the Sawance House, situated in the said town  
of Dover.  
I will, also, at the same time and place, sell the  
lots known in the plan of said town as lots Nos.  
30, 31, 32, 41, 42 and 43, also a lot situated and  
lying about one mile from said town, containing  
40 acres. Said property will be sold on a credit  
of twelve months, without the privilege of re-  
demption, purchaser giving bond and security and  
paying each sufficient to defray the expenses of  
the sale.  
CLAY ROBERTS, C. & M.  
Aug. 7, '57—3w-T1c fee, \$1 50.

## POETRY.

Several years ago, Mr. J. W. Mat-  
thews, then living in New Albany, pub-  
lished several pieces of poetry that were  
much admired. His fine genius has since  
expanded and brightened. He is now a  
citizen of Illinois, and his recent produc-  
tions are not only exquisite but faultless.  
We give the following as a specimen:

### TO A BELOVED ONE.

I cannot, no! I cannot part from thee!  
The beautiful but vanished Past, whose hours,  
Wove in our hearts such strange, sweet melody,  
Is sighing to me now—its faded flowers  
Are lying on my bosom, and I feel  
A sadness which my heart can ne'er reveal.

I cannot, no! I cannot part from thee!  
Life will not have a charm when thou art gone,  
Since every dear memorial that I see,  
Will tell me only of the absent one—  
Will, like a dream of long forsaken home,  
Still leave haunting me whoso'er I roam.

I cannot, no! I cannot part from thee!  
Thine has not stol'n thy image from my soul,  
Or taught me to forget thee—still to me  
Thou art the same sweet angel whose control  
Wooded me to live, when darkness rested on  
My path, and all my dreams of peace were gone.

I cannot, no! I cannot part from thee!  
For I have worshipped thee, bright one, too long  
Thou hast become too dearly loved to be  
Discovered from me now, when all the strong  
And passionate pulses of my wayward heart  
Have made thee of my very soul a part.

I cannot, no! I cannot part from thee!  
Thou hast become my soul's bright cynosure,  
And as the wanderer on the darksome sea,  
Amid the tempest's gloom, turns to the pure,  
Unfading glories of the pole-star's light,  
So do I look to thee, when all is night.

I cannot, no! I cannot part from thee!  
Thou hast become my all of life and love—  
The angel of my changeful destiny,  
Whose hand alone can lift my heart above  
The woes of life—whose smile alone can give  
A hope which shall the pangs of earth outlive.

I cannot, no! I cannot part from thee!  
In vain my lips would breathe the fatal word  
Farewell—it has as power to make me free,  
As once it had—as once before I heard  
The wondrous music of thy lips, or gave  
My haughty spirit up, to be thy slave.

I cannot, no! I cannot part from thee!  
Think of the many tears that we have shed—  
Remember all the bitterness that we  
Have suffered in the moments which have fled,  
And then will know that Death, alone, can part  
The truly loved—the worshipped of the heart!  
MACOMB, ILL. J. W. M.

## WHAT OF PARTIES IN THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS?

It is a little too early, as yet, to engage  
in speculations concerning the probable  
condition and relations of parties in the  
next Presidential campaign. At least,  
such speculations must necessarily be  
vague, indefinite and unsatisfactory. But  
there are some considerations which  
naturally suggest themselves, in view of  
the next great struggle for the Presidency,  
and which we may allude to in a cursory  
and general manner at the present time.

We perfectly agree in the opinion put  
forth by our contemporary of the Lynch-  
burg Virginian, that from the signs and  
indications around us, there will be a re-  
construction of parties before the com-  
mencement of the Presidential canvass in  
1860. Indeed, such an event, in our  
judgment, is inevitable. Before the close  
of the next Congress, all the issues at  
present in controversy, growing out of the  
question of slavery in the Territories, will  
be definitively and finally settled. In  
truth, the vexed matter of slavery in the Ter-  
ritories has already been adjusted—not in  
accordance with the wishes and  
expectations of the South, or in accordance  
with fairness and justice, but in obedience  
to the desires and demands of the North,  
through the mischievous and shameful  
interference of a Democratic Administration  
and its dictatorial officials. In regard  
to Kansas, the great bone of contention  
between the North and the South, what  
do we witness? Is it not a fixed, acknowl-  
edged, irrevocable fact that Kansas will  
adopt a constitution prohibiting slavery,  
and that it will be admitted into the Union,  
at the very next session of Congress, as a  
free State? And is it not upon the do-  
mestic condition of Kansas that this whole  
sectional controversy has turned from the  
beginning? The status of no other Terri-  
tory has been in dispute. All the other  
Territories have been conceded to the  
North. The sole practical question has  
been, whether Kansas should be a slave or  
free State—and that question, as we have  
said, had already been decided in favor of the  
North. It is obvious, therefore, that in  
the adjustment of this Kansas question,  
all sectional parties are out of sight, and  
become dissolved into their original ele-  
ments. There will be no basis, then, for

either a Southern sectional party or a  
Northern sectional party in the next  
Presidential campaign. The Black Re-  
publican organization is practically at an  
end—the Democracy themselves having  
accomplished all the objects aimed at by  
the Republicans, in determining the ques-  
tion that no more slave States shall be  
formed out of the present Territory of the  
Union. And the Democratic party itself,  
having no common principles to stand  
upon, would also be disbanded, but for its  
unconquerable resolve to perpetuate its  
hold upon the public plunder. That is in  
truth the "cohesive power" which binds  
the Democracy together, and it is only  
that which can make them act together in  
the campaign of 1860.

Thus, then, there must be a re-construc-  
tion of parties prior to the next pitched  
battle for the Presidency. And as the  
slavery question is already settled, so far  
as the Territories are concerned, and as  
there is no avowed or entertained purpose  
on the part of the Republicans, as a party,  
to interfere with slavery in the States, we  
consider it probable that all the elements  
of opposition will be compactly and uni-  
tarily arrayed against the Democracy in  
1860. That this is an object greatly to be  
desired, admits of no doubt in the mind  
of any man, who has watched the course  
of the Democratic party for long years,  
and who is cognizant of the tricks and  
artifices to which it continually resorts for  
the purpose of acquiring possession of the  
government, and satiating its appetite upon  
the spoils of office. The sum and sub-  
stance of its policy—the absorbing object  
of its leaders—is plunder. And hence  
its readiness to make a football of any  
question, in aid of its own elevation to  
power, and to push all questions to ex-  
tremity, no matter what may be the danger  
and the hazard involved. Indeed, upon  
the subject of slavery itself—in regard to  
the security and preservation of Southern  
institutions—what recalcitancy and faith-  
lessness has it not displayed? It is suscep-  
tible of easy demonstration that whatever  
peril the South has incurred—whatever  
the South has lost, or has a prospect of  
losing—is attributable, not to the Aboli-  
tionists of the North, but to the national  
Democracy, North and South. They have  
fed and flourished upon agitation for the  
last twenty-five years, forever gulling and  
deceiving the South into the support of  
their candidates and their policy, and yet  
all the while leaving Southern institutions  
weaker and more exposed, for all their  
pretended efforts to strengthen and to fortify  
them. Take for example, the case of  
Kansas. In their hands and under their  
control the whole management of this  
question has been placed. With majori-  
ties in the Legislatures of more than half  
of the States, with Democratic Presidents  
and with majorities in Congress, they have  
had it completely in their power to demon-  
strate their competency and their willing-  
ness to save Kansas to the South, and  
protect Southern institutions. But not-  
withstanding, their pledges and appeals  
on the subject last fall, Kansas has been  
lost—and not only Kansas lost, but even  
the existence of slavery endangered in  
Missouri, and perhaps other border States.

Now, suppose that Fremont had been  
elected instead of Buchanan, what worse  
thing could have befallen the South under  
his administration than has already be-  
fallen it under a Democratic administra-  
tion? Would there have been any more  
certainty of Kansas coming a free State,  
than exists at present, under the manage-  
ment of Buchanan and Walker? Would  
slavery have been any more certain to be  
excluded from all the Territories under  
Fremont than under Buchanan? We  
believe not. On the contrary, we incline  
to the opinion that the election of Fre-  
mont would have resulted in the saving of  
Kansas to the South—for the Southern  
people would then have taken the matter  
into their own hands, and not left it, as they  
unfortunately have, to be dealt with by a  
treacherous and unprincipled Democratic  
administration. It is our deliberate con-  
viction, in short—a conviction shared in  
by nearly all the State Rights men of all  
parties at the South—that Buchanan's  
election will prove in the end, to be an in-  
finitely worse calamity to the South, than  
the election of Fremont would have been.  
Why then, should the South longer sultrify it-  
self by reposing confidence in, and sustaining  
a party, which has so often betrayed it,  
and which will continue to betray it, so  
long as treason is a sure means of its  
obtaining possession of the government,  
and the spoils at its command?

It is then, in our judgment, in all re-  
spects desirable that the Democratic party  
should not only be displaced from power,  
but that it should be permanently over-  
thrown and crushed. The rights and in-  
terests of the South, their security and  
preservation, demand it; and we are ready  
to unite and to co-operate with any old or  
new political organizations which may  
combine together for the specific purpose  
of defeating and prostrating the Demo-  
cratic party—a party which is really the  
worst enemy the south has, because it is a  
sneaking and insidious, not an open and  
manly enemy. As, therefore, the slavery  
question will be practically settled and out  
of view by the close of the next Congress,  
we are in favor of combining all the ele-  
ments of opposition to the Democracy in  
one compact and powerful organization for  
the Presidential campaign of 1860.—  
The Democracy are in a powerless minority  
in the Union, and with such an organiza-  
tion as that we have mentioned, we can  
sweep them from Maine to Texas, and  
achieve an overwhelming victory. We  
care nothing as to what name this organiza-  
tion to the Democracy may be called by—  
whether Whigs, Americans, or Constitu-  
tionalists. One will answer us as well as  
another, our sole object being to put down  
the most demagogical dangerous, reckless,  
corrupt, and unprincipled party which  
ever had existence in a free Government.

Our conclusion is, therefore, that there  
will be but two parties in the Presidential  
field of 1860—the disorganized and rotten  
Hunker Democracy on the one side, and  
all those opposed to it on the other. The  
question of slavery in the Territories  
being settled, we take our stand with the  
latter, and shall strike for a triumph,  
which shall wipe the bogus national,  
Buchanan—Walker Democracy, out of  
existence.—Richmond Whig.

[From the Richmond Whig]  
We have all along maintained that it  
was the deliberate design of the Pierce  
administration, and that it is equally the  
design of the present administration, to  
intrigue Kansas into the Union as a free  
State, as the best and only means of re-  
uniting and re-organizing the shattered  
forces of the Northern Democracy. And  
the opinion thus entertained and repeated-  
ly avowed, derives confirmation from the  
testimony of distinguished Democrats them-  
selves. As relevant to the point we are  
upon, we cite the following conclusive ex-  
tract from a letter of Richard T. Archer,  
Esq., which we find published at length  
in the Richmond South of Saturday. Af-  
ter stating that he is a native Virginian,  
devoted to the rights and honor of Vir-  
ginia, and expressing his sorrow that the  
Examiner and Enquirer should have so far  
forgotten what was due to the South as to  
become the "apologists of Gov. R. J. Wal-  
ker and the treachery and bad faith of Presi-  
dent Buchanan to the States which elec-  
ted him," Mr. Archer proceeds in the fol-  
lowing strain:

"I therefore, though a zealous advocate  
of Mr. Buchanan's election, and an admi-  
rer of President Pierce's messages on the  
slavery agitation, do, on the statement of  
the United States Attorney for Kansas,  
charge that, while Mr. Pierce quelled the  
people of the South with honeyed words  
and messages which we all approve, sent  
his agents to Kansas secretly instructed  
that it was necessary for the salvation of  
the Northern Democracy that Kansas should  
be brought into the Union a free State.  
This will account for Mr. Pierce's failure  
in three appointments of Governor of  
Kansas from free States, never being  
able (willing) to select one true man.—  
This will account for his recalling Reader,  
not for his free soil principles, but for  
speculating in lands. This will account  
for his retaining Mr. Isaacs in the office of  
U. S. Attorney for Kansas, although Mr.  
Isaacs speculated in lands, avowed it and  
justified it. Mr. Isaacs knew the duplicity  
of President Pierce and the men so in-  
structed by him, and the President dared  
not remove him. If the people of the  
slave States are willing to be "sold," let  
them say so. But for the love of truth  
and integrity, I pray them not to sanction  
the duplicity by which they have been be-  
trayed. Can any doubt that Mr. Buchan-  
an is playing the same game of duplicity  
that his predecessor did? Walker avows  
that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet knew  
and concurred in his policy. Has Mr.  
Buchanan contradicted this statement?—  
Has he even removed him under false pre-  
text? Mr. Walker is a sagacious specula-  
tor. Could not Mr. Buchanan find a pre-  
text for his removal? Mr. Buchanan has  
endorsed Mr. Walker by appointing him  
to a high and responsible office. He con-  
tinues to endorse him while he continues  
him in office. He is his agent, and Wal-  
ker's acts are the acts of the President."

But the partisans of the United States are  
fast relapsing into the antiquated but ab-  
surd doctrine, that the King can do no  
wrong."  
What is most striking in the above ex-  
tract is the "charge," serious enough in all  
conscience, which Mr. Archer makes against  
President Pierce upon the authority "of  
the United States Attorney for Kansas."  
The charge is this, and we beg the South-  
ern people to note it and bear it in mind—  
"While Mr. Pierce quelled the people of  
the South with honeyed words and mes-  
sages which we all approve, he sent his agents  
to Kansas secretly instructed that it  
was necessary for the salvation of the Nor-  
thern Democracy that Kansas should be  
brought into the Union as a free State."

SENATOR MASON'S OPINIONS.—In the  
last number of the Richmond South we  
found the following letter from this distin-  
guished Senator. Mr. Mason, it seems, is  
of opinion that the Richmond South's ve-  
ry severe condemnations of the conduct  
of Walker are entirely proper. He is of  
opinion too, that, if slavery shall be ulti-  
mately excluded from Kansas, a new and  
most instructive lesson will have been  
given to the Southern States, and we are  
exactly of this opinion. The South will  
have learned a lesson that would have been  
very essential service to her if she had  
only learned it before the passage of the  
Kansas bill. "This is a great misfortune some-  
times that important lessons are not more  
easily learned. However, if they were  
learned more easily, they might perhaps  
be forgotten more easily."

WINCHESTER, Va., July 23d, 1857.  
To the Editor of the South:  
DEAR SIR: In your paper of Monday  
last, in an article headed "Walker's Usur-  
pation," I observe the following para-  
graph:  
"But we are told that Hunter and Ma-  
son and other distinguished Southern Sen-  
ators, in the debate on the Nebraska-  
Kansas bill, expressed the same opinion  
that Kansas must be a free State," &c.  
I cannot undertake to say what opinions  
may have been expressed by my honored  
colleague, or by other Senators from the  
South, in reference to the probable condi-  
tion of Kansas; though, from a general  
knowledge of their views in regard to that  
Territory, I should not doubt that any  
opinions so expressed would have reference  
to circumstances and contingencies nec-  
essarily qualifying them. To avoid mis-  
construction, however, I think it proper to  
say that I never expressed the opinion  
thus ascribed to me; because I never en-  
tertained it. At the time the law passed  
organizing the Territorial Government,  
there were few with whom I conversed who  
did not believe that the future State would  
take its place with those recognizing and  
cherishing the condition of African slave-  
ry. There was at that time, certainly, ev-  
ery reason to believe why this should be  
so, and none why it should not. The State  
of Missouri, bordering its eastern frontier,  
was a slaveholding State, holding at that  
time nearly an hundred thousand slaves,  
and these were chiefly held in the border  
counties.

The State of Arkansas, adjacent to the  
Territory, on the south, was likewise a  
slaveholding State. The soil and climate  
of Kansas were well adapted to those val-  
uable products, chiefly hemp and tobacco,  
which gave value to slave labor in Missou-  
ri. The proximity of its population, with  
the attractions of new, fertile, and cheap  
land, I believed would lead the slavehold-  
ers in Missouri to diffuse themselves  
speedily over Kansas, and the prohibitory  
line of 36-30 being obliterated, there was  
no reason why they should not. I had no  
fear of fair competition in such appropria-  
tion of the new Territory from any quar-  
ter. Unfair competition I did not look to.  
What may yet be the result as to the con-  
dition of Kansas, notwithstanding the ex-  
traordinary and unscrupulous efforts of  
Northern Abolitionists to force a population  
there, I cannot undertake to say. Nor  
will I allude in this place to the new and  
unexpected aspect now exhibited of affairs  
in that Territory, with so much propriety  
reprehended in the columns of the "South."  
Whatever may be the information of oth-  
ers, I certainly am not sufficiently informed  
of the existing state of things in Kansas  
to form a clear opinion one way or the other;  
yet I will venture to say this much, that,  
if African slavery be ultimately excluded  
from Kansas, it will be effected by the nu-  
merical force of organized majorities, op-  
erating against the usual laws which gov-  
erns emigration, and will present a new  
and most instructive lesson to the South-  
ern States.

Very respectfully, I am, yours, &c.  
J. M. MASON.

## MISCELLANY.

### SALE OF THE WASHINGTON RELICS.

Much interest was elicited this morning  
at the auction rooms of S. H. Gover & Co.,  
by the sale of the cane and spy-glass that  
belonged to Gen. George Washington. A  
large and intelligent audience was present,  
to whom the elegant speaker, Mr. Gover,  
gave a history of the relics, and who veri-  
fied their authenticity by reading a certi-  
ficate from the venerable George W. P.  
Custis, Washington's adopted son, dated  
24th of June last. The articles appear to  
have been the property of a relation of  
the Washington family, to whose ancestors  
they were given by the will of their first  
distinguished owner.

The certificate, cane and glass were all  
put up in one lot, as the owner desired  
that they should not be separated if pos-  
sible. The first bid fifty dollars. "Fifty  
dollars," repeated the auctioneer but once,  
when "one hundred" was cried. Then the  
bidding became quite spirited between three  
or four parties. It soon became under-  
stood that one at least, of the active bid-  
ders had a peculiarly interesting authority  
for his figuring. When it was finally  
knocked down to Col. John S. Gittings,  
that gentleman was congratulated upon  
his success, as it was understood that he  
was acting for the ladies of the Mount  
Vernon Association of Virginia and Mary-  
land, who purchase the relics to present  
them to the Hon. E. Everett, as a mark  
of their gratitude and regard for his noble  
and successful exertions in behalf of their  
patriotic cause.

As a strong evidence of the popular  
wish in this respect, we learn that one of  
the bidders represented a number of gen-  
tlemen of our city, mainly connected with  
Maryland Institute, by whom he was  
authorized to make the purchase for them  
with the same object. We also learn that  
Mr. Everett had written private letters to a  
friend in Baltimore, asking him to bid  
a goodly sum on his behalf, as he was  
anxious to become the owner of this cane,  
if its authenticity was clear.

Two hundred and five dollars was the  
sum at which the bidding closed, which  
was much less than generally expected, as  
the competition was quite strong. The  
owner had refused offers of much larger  
sums in former years, and was offered,  
only a few days since, one hundred dollars  
for them for public exhibition in New  
York for three days.

Everybody seems pleased with the result  
of the sale; and we offer our congratula-  
tions to the ladies of the Mount Vernon  
Association, and to the late owner of these  
relics, upon their being committed to the  
hands of so worthy a custodian as the  
peerless orator and statesman of the Union,  
whose character, more than any of our living  
public men, approximates the stainless  
purity and elevated patriotism of the  
Father of his Country.—Bal. Pat. July  
30.

[Special dispatch to the New York Daily Times.]  
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1857.

There are four principal subjects of con-  
troversy with New Granada, viz:

1. Indemnity for the injury done to our  
citizens in the Panama riot of April, 1856.
2. The tonnage tax upon American com-  
merce.
3. The purpose tax upon correspondence  
crossing the Isthmus; and
4. The security of the railroad transit.

Nothing definite has been settled be-  
tween General Herran and General Cass  
except in regard to the matter of indem-  
nity, upon which point a basis of arrange-  
ment has been agreed to. The second and  
third points are still under discussion.  
The fourth and most difficult question of  
all, has not yet been especially dealt with  
indeed, it can scarcely be said to have been  
yet under discussion. The cessation of a por-  
tion of the Isthmus to the United States  
is looked upon as desirable in many respects  
—but constitutional questions arise here  
as to the power of the United States to ac-  
quire any sort of control over it, unless it  
is to be acquired with a view to admission  
as a State into the Union. These are dif-  
ficulties which does not seem to have pre-  
sented themselves at all to the late Admin-  
istration, but are urged with a good deal of  
earnestness by some at this time.

It is impossible to foreshadow the result  
of the negotiation, for the presiden him-  
self had not yet determined upon the prop-  
er course to be pursued; but, in any event,  
the subject will not be disposed of so speed-  
ily as many seem to have anticipated. J

**GROWTH OF MISSOURI.**—The hope that  
Missouri will soon become a free State has  
already led thither a large number of emi-  
grants from Ohio, Pennsylvania and other  
free States. In a single land district, four  
hundred thousand acres were taken up  
within sixty days by this class of settlers.  
Other districts in the north-west part of  
the State are hardly less thronged. In a  
single month more land has been taken up  
than for years before. This new immigra-  
tion will give new impetus to the emanci-  
pation movement, and will take a sure and  
speedy change in the institution of the  
State. The promise of free institution is  
enough to multiply manifold the sale of  
lands in a slave State, to attract enterprise  
and energy, and infuse new life into all de-  
partments of industry.

**HIS WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.**—Magis-  
trate—"What has brought you here?" Pris-  
oner—"Two Policemen", your honor." "Then  
I suppose liquor had nothing to do with it?"  
"Yes, sir, they were both drunk."

**CROPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.**—A cor-  
respondent writing us from Harrison Co.,  
under date of the 24th inst., alluding to  
the crops in that section, says: "The farm-  
ers are now cutting one of the largest  
wheat crops that was ever secured in west-  
ern Virginia. The harvest is about two  
weeks later than usual. Oats and grass  
are equally good. The corn and potato crops  
are looking well. Taken altogether, the  
present is a very bountiful harvest in this  
portion of the Old Dominion.—Winchester  
Virginian.

An Eastern Editor announces the death  
of a lady of his acquaintance, and touchingly  
adds: "In her decease the sick have lost an  
invaluable friend. Long will she seem to  
stand at their bed side, as she went, with  
the balm of consolation in one hand and a  
cup of rhubarb in the other."

All that a man has to do these days to  
pass for a genius is to button his coat behind  
and wear his hat wrong side out. If he can  
upset an apple stand two or three times, it  
will help the matter vastly.

Providence is like a curious piece of  
tapestry, made of a thousand shreds, which  
single, appear useless, but, put together, they  
represent a beautiful history.

One of the most important female qual-  
ities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did  
not give woman insinuation and persuasion  
in order to be surly; it did not give her a  
sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

No evil is wholly evil. Behind the  
blackest cloud the sun shines, or the stars.  
All our trials and sorrows have elements  
of good in them; hopeful features which  
smile upon us in gentle reproof of our  
unbelief and discouragements.

It is not high crimes, such as robbery  
and murder, which destroy the peace of  
society. The village gossip, family quar-  
rels, jealousies and bickerings between  
neighbors, meddlesomeness and tattling,  
are the worms that eat into all social hap-  
piness.

"I say, Tom, did you ever see anything  
walk without legs?" "No, nor you, neither."  
"Yes, sir—see—I've seen a rattle-walk!"—  
Tom made tracks.

The bumps made by shillelah, some  
years since, on a "Doneybrook Fair" spree,  
Paddy still exhibits on his scound. He  
affects to be larned and calls them "frag-  
nological bumps."

Why cannot a deaf man be legally con-  
demned? Because the law says no man  
shall be judged without a hearing.

The best of tables from which Spiritual-  
ists may obtain the means of conversing  
with their departed friends, is thought to  
be the railway time table.

If you wish to succeed in life, govern  
your temper. A very useful admonition,  
but cannot be attended to so long as 'tis  
fashionable to carry about revolvers, bowie-  
knives, and other such delicacies.

So debased were the people of England  
a little above a century ago, that it took  
the whole potency of an act of Parliament  
to disarm individuals of their private  
weapons. After that, street and tavern  
murders were less frequent. Wonder if  
Uncle Sam's government is strong enough  
to carry out such a wise law. Thought to  
be doubtful.

Clear writers, like clear fountains, do  
not seem so deep as they are; the turbid  
look the most profound.

It is ever the least in talent who become  
malignant and abusive.